

*Rana modesta*, Boulenger.

A series of fifteen specimens of this frog, hitherto only recorded from the Celebes and neighbouring islands.

*Hyla amboinensis*, Horst.

A large series of this tree-frog, not hitherto recorded from Ceram.

XLI.—*Brief Descriptions of new Thysanoptera*.—XI.

By RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

[Plate IX.]

THIS is continued from Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, vol. iv. p. 253, and the following species are described:—

*Cryptothrips japonicus*, sp. n.  
*Liothrips kingi*, sp. n.  
*Dolichothrips jeanneli*, sp. n.  
 " *varipes*, sp. n.  
*Neoheegeria fumipennis*, sp. n.  
 " *citripes*, sp. n.

*Cœurothrips affinis*, sp. n.  
*Gynaikothrips obscuripes*, sp. n.  
 " *willecksi*, sp. n.  
*Gigantothrips tibialis*, sp. n.  
*Mesothrips indicus*, sp. n.  
 " *lewisii*, sp. n.

## Suborder TUBULIFERA.

*Cryptothrips japonicus*, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 2·2 mm.

Head, including the whole of the antennæ, thorax, and the last three abdominal segments dark grey-brown, parts of pterothorax laterally and the tube near base very dark; abdominal segment 7 more or less yellowish-brown, rest of abdomen golden-yellow shaded with brown especially medianly and along the fore-margins of tergites. Legs brown to grey-brown, tibiæ inclined to be lighter at ends; tarsi yellow or light yellow-brown.

Head 1·5 times as wide across eyes, produced beyond eyes for the seating of the antennæ. Sides slightly constricted behind eyes, then broadening out gradually to before the base. Space between eyes anteriorly considerable, the posterior ocelli widely separated, the anterior ocellus much smaller than the posterior pair. Eyes small but very coarsely faceted, occupying about 0·3 the dorsal length of the head; postocular setæ situated near the inner posterior

margin of the eye, about the length of an eye, slender and mildly dilated at tip. Surface of head somewhat strongly reticulated between the eyes. Mouth-cone stout, reaching across prosternum and broadly rounded; palpi apparently very stout. Antennæ nearly twice as long as the head; joints 3-5 mildly clavate, 6 and 7 with short constricted stem at base, 8 slender; relative lengths of joints 3-8 approximately as follows:—64 : 63 : 60 : 45 : 42 : 33. Trichomes slender.

Pronotum about 0·6 the length of the head and about 1·7 times as broad as long; setæ (excepting the inner antero-marginal pair) well developed, mildly dilated at tips, those of the posterior margin about 0·6 the median length of the pronotum. Pterothorax only slightly broader than width across fore-coxæ. Hind-legs much longer than the others. Wings reaching to the sixth abdominal segment, moderately broad, parallel-sided; series of duplicated cilia in fore-wing apparently absent (I cannot be sure, as the wings overlap on one side and the other pair are laid over the body in my unique preparation).

Abdomen elongate-ovate, broader than the pterothorax; eighth segment roundly narrowed to base of ninth. A single pair of wing-retaining spines near the posterior margin of each of the segments 3 to 7. Tergites anteriorly reticulate, this reticulate structure being found also in the thorax, femora, etc. Tube stout, 0·6 the length of the head, about twice as long as broad at base and 0·45 as broad at apex as at base; terminal hairs about 0·75 the length of the tube.

Abdominal bristles moderately long, those on 9 about 0·75 the length of the tube.

A distinctive species coming in the group containing *citricornis*, Bagn., *reticulatus* and *fuscicauda*, Trybom, *icarus* and *angustus*, Uzel, and *bagnalli* and *okamotoi*, Karny.

*Type.* In Coll. Bagnall.

*Hab.* JAPAN, 1 ♀ on grass, 23. viii. 1916 (*J. E. A. Lewis*).  
Reg. no. 294.

*Liothrips kingi*, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 2·0 mm.

Colour wholly dark brown; tarsi brown; antennæ with basal joint and basal half of second concolorous with head, joints 3 to 6 lemon-yellow, 7 yellow with apex lightly shaded

with light brown and 8 wholly of a light grey-brown. Wings clear.

Head with cheeks parallel to near neck and then somewhat constricted; 1.6 times as long as broad and about 1.6 times as long as the tube. Mouth-cone evenly pointed. Postocular bristles colourless, knobbed, very short, not 0.5 the length of an eye, and situated exceptionally far back, nearly halfway between the hind-margins of eyes and the neck. Antennæ with joint 3 very slender and elongated; relative lengths of joints 3 to 8 approximately as follows:—72 : 55 : 50 : 45 : 36 : 16.

Pronotum transverse, less than 0.5 the length of the head; setæ developed, colourless, knobbed; only the postero-marginal long, the outer being about 0.6 the median pronotal length. Wings, reaching abdominal segment 6, with a series of 15–18 duplicated cilia. Fore-tarsus unarmed.

Abdomen roundly narrowing from segment 7; tube 0.6 the length of the head; abdominal bristles colourless, knobbed; longest on 9 about 0.8 the length of the tube.

♀.—Length about 2.4–2.7 mm.

Larger and heavier. I have no perfect examples of the sex, and have therefore described the species from the ♂.

Two species have a similar-coloured antenna—*L. tarsidens*, Tryb., from Madagascar, and *L. major*, Buffa. The former is at once separated by the armed fore-tarsi, relative lengths of antennal joints, the long tube, etc. The latter remains to be described, but if it so closely approximates *setinodis* as Buffa states, it may be known by the relative lengths of antennal joints 3 to 8, the short broad head, the comparatively longer tube, etc.

*Type.* In Coll. Bagnall.

*Hab.* E. AFRICA, Mongalla Prov., January 1911 (*H. H. King*).

#### *Liothrips damfi*, Karny.

This species comes near to *L. micrurus*, Bagn., but is at once distinguishable by the shape of the head (the vertex of which in *micrurus* is produced in the form of a hump), the longer tube, the more minute postocellar setæ, and the longer and stouter pronotal setæ.

*Hab.* SPAIN, S. Esteban, 23. vi. 1912 (*Navas*), both sexes.

*Dolichothrips jeanneli*, sp. n.

♀.—Length 3·5 to 3·8 mm.

Brown to black-brown; antennal joints 1, 7, and 8 wholly brown, 2 yellowish distally, 3 yellow, 4 to 6 deeper yellow, 5 being lightly, and 6 more strongly, shaded with brown distally.

Head widest across the prominently rounded eyes, about 1·8 times as long as broad; vertex produced in the form of a hump with the anterior ocellus, forwardly directed, at apex overhanging insertion of the antennæ. Cheeks set with a very few minute setæ, subparallel from just behind eyes to the basal fifth or thereabouts and then sharply converging; postocular bristles well-developed; mouth-cone very long. Antennæ about 1·8 times as long as the head; relative lengths of joints 3 to 8 approximately as follows:—47 : 41 : 35 : 27 : 25 : 12.

Pronotum long, about 0·7 the length of the head and only about 1·2 times as broad near base as long. Pronotal setæ developed, the outer postero-marginal pair about 0·4 the median length of the pronotum. Legs long, slender, fore-tarsi unarmed, of *Liothrips*-type.

Wings clear and slender, reaching to the seventh abdominal segment, without the duplicated series of cilia in the fore-wings.

Abdomen long, gradually narrowing posteriorly; tube about 0·6 the length of the head, 2·5 times as long as broad at base, where it is about twice as broad as at apex; terminal hairs very weak distally, brownish basally and 0·7 the length of the tube. Abdominal setæ well-developed from the first segment, the longest on 9 about 0·8 the length of the tube.

Separated at once from *D. longicollis*, Karny, by its larger size, the shape of the head, the elongated intermediate antennal joints, the absence of the duplicated setæ in the fore-wings, etc., etc. I hope to figure and describe the species more minutely when dealing with Messrs. Alluand and Jeannel's East African material.

*Hab.* E. AFRICA, Molo, a station on the Uganda Railway situated near the summit of the Maü encampment, 8. xii. 1911. No 19, two examples.

A third example is teneral and the head apparently deformed in mounting. It is almost certainly referable to

this species and was taken in the coastal region at Ramisi, a camp established by a ford of the river of that name, 60 kilometres south of Mombasa, 6. xi. 1911.

*Dolichothrips varipes*, sp. n.

♀.—Length 1·8 to 2·0 mm.

Much as in *jeanneli*. Fore-tibiæ and tarsi wholly clear yellow, intermediate tibia distally for about one-sixth and both intermediate and hind-tarsi yellow. Wings clear, scale grey-brown. Antennal joints 3 to 7 yellow, the more distal lightly tinged with grey and 7 in some specimens light grey-brown distally; 8 wholly light grey-brown.

Head only about 1·6 times as long as broad, the cheeks not narrowed behind eyes, subparallel to the basal sixth or thereabouts. Antennæ about 1·6 times as long as the head with the intermediate joints shorter, more as in *longicollis*; relative lengths of joints 3 to 8 approximately as follows:—20 : 22 : 17 : 16 : 14 : 9. Postocular bristles short, blunt, only about 0·5 the length of an eye. Palpi very long and slender.

Pronotum about 0·6 the length of the head and 1·3 times as broad at base as the median length. Setæ developed, dilated at apices, the outer postero-marginal pair about 0·4 the median length of the pronotum. Legs long, fore-tarsus unarmed. Duplicated series of 5–8 cilia in the fore-wing.

Tube stout, 0·6 as long as the head.

♂.—Smaller and more slender; fewer duplicated cilia in fore-wing.

At once recognized by the smaller size, the shorter head, the colour of the tibiæ, the small series of duplicated cilia in the fore-wing, etc. Although I have an abundant material all the specimens are more or less teneral, and it is therefore difficult to draw up a good description. Taking into consideration *Neoheegeria citripes*, m., this species would seem to demonstrate close relationship with the genus *Neoheegeria*.

*Type*. In Coll. Bagnall.

*Hab*. INDIA, a tube containing numerous examples, including larvæ, probably Coimbatore district, but unfortunately without data (Coll. *Ramakrishna*).

*Neoheegeria fumipennis*, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 2.4 mm.

Chestnut-brown, fore-tibiæ and fore-tarsi yellowish shaded with brown; other tarsi concolorous with legs. Wings fumate. Basal antennal joints concolorous with head, joints 7 and 8 light brown, 3 to 6 pale yellow, 5 and 6 in the distal three-fifths or thereabouts, and 3 and 4 more lightly tinged with light grey-brown.

Head of elongated-*Haplothrips* type, 1.25 times as long as broad; eyes occupying about 0.3 the dorsal length; post-ocular setæ long, dark, and slender, about the length of an eye. Mouth-cone reaching well across prosterum, pointed. Antennæ also of *Haplothrips* type, about 1.8 times the length of the head; relative lengths of segments 3 to 8 approximately as follows:—26 : 25 : 21 : 20 : 18 : 11.

Pronotum 0.7 the length of the head and 1.7 times as broad as long; postero-marginal setæ long (? 0.6–0.7 the dorsal length of pronotum); mid-lateral setæ scarcely 0.4 the length of the outer postero-marginal pair, and the antero-marginal apparently vestigial. Pterothorax broad. Wings long and slender, reaching to the abdominal segment 8; fore-wings about 2.4 times as long as broad, with a series of 9 duplicated cilia.

Abdomen slightly less wide than the pterothorax, gradually narrowing from segment 2. Tube about 0.85 the length of the head, not stout, and approximately 0.6 as broad at apex as at base. Terminal hairs very weak, colourless distally, about 0.85 the length of the tube. Abdominal bristles long, well-developed, brown; lateral or sublateral on all segments from the postero-angles of 1; those on 9 longer than the tube.

The long and very slender fumate wings are distinctive.

*Type.* In Coll. Bagnall.

*Hab.* INDIA, Kurseong, E. Himalayas, at 4700 ft., 26. iii. 1916 (*F. Gravely*), a solitary example, Reg. no. 181.

*Neoheegeria citripes*, sp. n.

♀.—Length 1.8 mm.

Chestnut-brown; all tibiæ and tarsi light lemon-yellow; wings clear; basal joints of antennæ concolorous with head, joints 3 to 7 lemon-yellow and the last pale grey-brown.

Form much as in *fumipennis*.

Head 1.4 times as long as broad, mouth-cone very acute

and stretching wholly across the prosternum. Postocular setæ situated well towards mid-line, fine and about 0·8 as long as an eye. Antennæ about twice as long as the head, with the relative lengths of joints 3 to 8 approximately as follows:—47 : 46 : 41 : 38 : 33 : 22.

Pronotum long, about 0·7 as long as the head and 1·5 times as broad as long. All setæ present, well-developed, brown, and slightly infundibuliform; the postero-marginal the longest, the outer being 0·5, the mid-lateral about 0·32, and those on anterior margin (the two pairs being subequal in length) about 0·27 the median length of the pronotum.

Pterothorax stout, wings long and slender, about 20 times as long as broad, with 6 duplicated cilia in the fore-wing (*teste* ♂).

Abdomen as in *fumipennis*, with bristles similarly disposed. Tube short and stout, 0·6 as long as the head, less than twice as long as broad at base; terminal hairs weak, colourless distally and about as long as the tube. Abdominal bristles on segment 9 longer than the tube.

♂.—As in ♀, but very slender and slightly shorter; although the head is approximately the same in length, it is narrower and therefore 1·6 times as long as broad.

Recognized by the distinctive colouring of the legs and the long head.

*Hab.* INDIA, Pusa; ♂, ♀, and larvæ on *Alentillon indicum*, 12. x. 1909 (C. S. Misra), Reg. no. 192.

*Cænurothrips affinis*, sp. n.

Length about 2·2 mm.

Near *C. brevicollis*, Bagn. Head and thorax dark chestnut-brown, abdomen darker; fore-femora yellow-brown, dark brown in the outer half, hind and intermediate tibiæ lighter yellowish-brown in the inner or inner distal parts; hind and intermediate tibiæ of a uniform dark brown. Antennæ with first and second joints brown, the latter lighter basally; 3 a lighter brown, narrowly yellow at extreme base, 4 black-brown, and 5 to 8 still darker, black. Wings lightly fumate.

The head and tube of the unique specimen are split under the pressure of mounting, and it is therefore difficult to form a correct idea of the shape.

Head about as broad as long, rounded in front and apparently converging posteriorly as in *brevicollis*. Eyes

occupying about 0·26 the length of the head. Postocular setæ slender and not long. Ocelli small, the posterior pair each contiguous to the inner margin of the eye on a line approximately through their middle. Antennæ about 1·7 times the length of the head, joints 7 to 8 broadly united, relative lengths of 2 to 8 approximately as follows:— 22 : 32 : 30 : 25 : 23 : 18 : 12. Mouth-cone short and broadly rounded.

Pronotum strongly transverse, only about 0·4 the length of the head and nearly three times as long as the median length. Setæ short (? vestigial) excepting those at posterior angles, which are about 0·6 the length of the pronotum. Wings broad, the fore-wing with 7 duplicated cilia. Fore-femora incrassate and fore-tibiæ with a minute tooth. Pterothorax heavy. Abdomen elongate, as broad as the pterothorax, segment 7 gradually, 8 roundly, and 9 more sharply narrowing to base of tube. Tube apparently somewhat swollen near middle, though possibly evenly narrowed to apex, short and stout; about 0·7 the length of the head. Apical hairs slender, dark, about 0·7 the length of the tube. Abdominal bristles on 6 to 9 not exceptionally strong, light-coloured, those on 9 being about 0·8 the length of the tube.

This species closely resembles *C. brevicollis*, differing chiefly in its larger size, comparatively larger and narrower head, the weaker abdominal chætotaxy, and the comparatively shorter tube. The postocular bristles are shorter and more slender in *affinis*, and there are only 7 duplicated cilia in the fore-wing.

*Hab.* CEYLON, among cotton sent from Hettipold Exp., 20. vi. 1913 (*A. Rutherford*).

I have ventured to describe this from a single crushed example on account of the interest attached to the geographical distribution of *Cænurothrips* and the allied genus *Acallurothrips*.

There are two species of *Acallurothrips*, viz. *proturus*, Bagn., and *macrurus*, Bagn., each inhabiting a different island of the Seychelles group. Of *Cænurothrips* we have *brevicollis*, Bagn., and *validus*, Bagn., each inhabiting a different island of the Seychelles group, and *minor*, Bagn., from Rodrigues, another outlying Mascarene island.

*Gynaikothrips obscuripes*, sp. n.

♀.—Length c. 2·0 mm., breadth of mesothorax nearly 0·5 mm.

Colour chestnut-brown, including tarsi; fore-wings smoky yellow-brown, darkest basally and almost colourless near tip. Antennal joints 1, 7, and 8 wholly brown, 2 yellowish apically; 3 yellowish, lightly shaded with grey-brown distally; 4 light brown, ill-defined yellow basally excepting stem; 5 and 6 brown, yellowish basally.

Head short, about as broad as long. Vertex raised in form of a hump and dorsally covering the base of antennæ; eyes occupying about 0·35 the dorsal length of the head, ocelli somewhat large, placed well forward, the posterior ones situated close to the inner margins of the eyes and the anterior one forwardly directed. Mouth-cone reaching across prosternum. Postocular setæ short and slender, only about 0·7 the length of the eye. Antennæ nearly twice as long as the head, with the relative lengths of joints 3 to 8 as follows:—28 : 25 : 24 : 24 : 23 : 13.

Pronotum very short and strongly transverse, 0·5 the length of the head and 2·8 times as broad as long. Setæ complete, well-developed, the postero-marginal longest, the outer pair being nearly as long as the median length of the pronotum; the inner postero-marginal pair and the mid-lateral pair slightly shorter; the outer of the antero-marginal setæ about 0·5 the length and the inner pair shortest of all.

Pterothorax broad and heavy. Wings short and broad, reaching to the sixth abdominal segment; no duplicated series of cilia.

Abdomen heavy, broader than the pterothorax, gradually narrowing from segment 6 and more roundly from 8 to base of tube. Tube about 0·7 the length of the head, about twice as long as broad at base; sides tapering evenly to top, where it is about 0·5 as broad as at base. Terminal hairs colourless distally, about 0·7 as long as the tube; abdominal bristles moderately long, dusky except those on 9, which are about 0·8 as long as the tube; those on 7 shorter and a little stouter.

Distinctive on account of the "black feet," short head, and very short pronotum.

*Type.* In Coll. Bagnall.

*Hab.* EGYPT, Ezbst el Nakhl, gall thrips on Sunt, or "Sant" (*Acacia arabica*), vi. 1909 (*F. C. Willcocks*), Reg. no. 306. A variety has the antennal joints 3 and 4 yellow and only lightly tinged with grey-brown. Mr. Willcocks

first observed this gall thrips at Gizsh on Nov. 15, 1904, and was kind enough to submit the excellent photograph reproduced on Pl. IX.

*Gynaiokothrips willcocksii*, sp. n.

This species very closely approaches *G. obscuripes*, above described. The tarsi are yellowish-brown instead of concolorous with the tibiæ, whilst the intermediate antennal joints 3-6 are yellow and 7 yellow lightly tinged with brown. The wings are unavailable for study in the single prepared example.

The head is longer, being about 1.3 times as long as broad, whilst the postocular setæ are also longer, even in relation to the larger eye, being about 0.9 the dorsal length of the eye. The pronotum is also longer and less transverse. The tube is about 0.6 as long as the head; more rapidly narrowed towards tip in the distal third than in *obscuripes*, where it is only 0.4 as broad as at base.

*Type.* In Coll. Bagnall.

*Hab.* EGYPT, Ezbst el Nakhl (*F. C. Willcocks*), Reg. no. 306. 1 ♀ with above.

*Table of the Genus Gigantothrips, Zimm.*

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. All legs unicolorous with body. Tube 2.5 times as long as head .....            | <i>G. caudatus</i> (Bagn.). |
| Legs coloured otherwise; tube less than twice the length of the head .....         | 2.                          |
| 2. All tibiæ wholly light lemon-yellow in colour .                                 | <i>G. tibialis</i> , sp. n. |
| Hind and intermediate tibiæ yellow in their distal two-fifths or thereabouts ..... | 3.                          |
| 3. Tube less than 1.5 times as long as the head (1.3 to 1.45) .....                | <i>G. elegans</i> , Zimm.   |
| Tube about 1.8 times as long as the head ....                                      | <i>G. gracilis</i> (Bagn.). |

*Gigantothrips tibialis*, sp. n.

Length 5.5 to 5.7 mm.

Colour brown (light brown in the two preparations before me, but these may be slightly teneral); all tibiæ and tarsi of a light lemon-yellow, the latter with distal part light brown. Wings colourless, with ciliæ lightly smoked. Antennæ pale yellowish-white, except joints 1, 2, 7, and 8 which are light brown, 6 pale grey-brown in the distal half, and 4 and 5 lightly tinged at apices.

Head gently narrowed behind eyes, from thence widening basally and again constricted near base; widest before neck, where it is 0.5 as wide as long; genal spines pointed, minute, and scattered; postocular spines colourless, very short, stout, and knobbed, placed well back and near the lateral margins. Eyes occupying about 0.3 the total length of head. Antennæ long and slender, about twice as long as the head; relative lengths of joints 3 to 8 approximately as follows:—91 : 57 : 58 : 52 : 30 : 16.

Pronotal setæ colourless, short, stout, and knobbed. Fore-tarsus with a small broadly-seated tooth. Wing broad, fore-wings widening before apex, with a series of 28-30 duplicated cilia.

Abdomen long and slender, gradually narrowing posteriorly; tube 1.4 times as long as the head, slender and sparingly set with fine recumbent setæ; terminal hairs weak, only about 0.3 as long as the tube. Lateral abdominal setæ short, stout, and blunt or knobbed at ends.

Similar to previously described forms, but sharply distinguished by the coloration of tibiæ.

*Type.* In Coll. Bagnall.

*Hab.* CEYLON. Two examples (Nos. 82 and 88), one of which is labelled from *Careya arborea* (E. E. Green).

*Gigantothrips caudatus* (Bagn.).

My *Pamurothrips caudatus* is apparently referable to this genus.

*Mesothrips indicus*, sp. n.

Belonging to the first division of the genus (containing only *M. parvus*, Karny), wherein the head is not or scarcely longer than broad and the tube longer than the head.

♀.—Length 3.6 to 3.8 mm.

Chestnut-brown, tube black-brown; fore-tibiæ and tarsi yellowish-brown and third antennal joint inclined to yellowish, but almost concolorous with others in fully coloured examples. Wings faintly clouded.

Head only about 1.1 times as long as broad; cheeks subparallel, set with one or two minute spines, one near the eye being most conspicuous. Eye about 0.26 the total length of head, with space between them wide. Posterior ocelli widely separated, situated near the inner margin of

the eyes; anterior ocellus forwardly directed. Postocular bristles slender, nearly twice the length of the eye. Antennæ twice as long as the head; joint 3 clavate and 4 and 5 more slenderly clavate; relative lengths of joints 3 to 8 approximately as follows:—97 : 104 : 103 : 76 : 57 : 40. Trichomes long, curved, and slender.

Pronotum about 0·6 the length of the head and 2·3 times as broad as long. Postero-marginal setæ long, mid-lateral moderately long, and antero-marginal short, much as in *lewisi*. Fore-legs strongly developed. Pterothorax stout. Wings heavy, about 11 times as long as broad, the fore-wings with a series of 32–36 duplicated cilia.

Tube stout, 1·3 times the length of the head and 2·5 times as long as broad at base; very strongly narrowed to tip, where it is only 0·35 as broad as at base. Terminal hairs weak, about one-half the length of the tube. Abdominal bristles well-developed, slender, yellowish, those on 9 about 0·85 the length of the tube.

♂.—The male does not differ noticeably from the female.

A large and distinct species.

*Hab.* INDIA, Thajbra, W. Dehra Dun, at the base of the W. Himalayas, from bark of half-dead "sal," Reg. no. 190. Several examples, mostly ♀, and also larvæ.

*Mesothrips lewisi*, sp. n.

Belonging to the second division of the genus, wherein the head is much longer than broad and the tube shorter than the head.

Length 2·6 mm.

Brown; head, parts of pterothorax, hind and intermediate legs (other than tarsi) very dark grey-brown; fore-femora yellowish-brown, darker towards the outer margin; fore-tibiæ yellow, lightly touched with brown, and all tarsi yellow. Wings light smoky-grey. Basal antennal joints concolorous with head, second yellowish apically; third clear light yellow, fourth and fifth medianly grey-brown; light yellow in the basal fourth (or thereabouts) and at apex; 6 to 8 dark brown, 6 with the basal third (or thereabouts) light yellow.

Head long, 1·7 times as broad as long; width across eyes about the same as cheeks, which are suddenly contracted immediately behind the eyes and thence subparallel. Eyes occupying in their dorsal length about 0·3 the total length of

the head; ocelli large, placed well forward, the anterior one directed forward at the apex of the raised vertex above a line drawn across the distal margins of the eyes; postocular setæ placed well back, long, being about 1·4 the length of an eye. Cheeks sparingly set with minute spines. Mouth-cone bluntly rounded, reaching halfway across the prosternum. Antennæ long and slender, about 1·7 times the length of the head, segment 3 very mildly claviform and 4 and 5 fusiform; intermediate joints well over twice as long as broad; relative lengths of joints 3 to 8 approximately as follows:—64 : 70 : 67 : 57 : 50 : 32.

Pronotum about twice as broad as long and half as long as the head; the mid-lateral and postero-marginal setæ long and well-developed, the inner pair of the latter being longer than the outer; the outer of the antero-marginal only moderately long, and the inner pair vestigial. Fore-legs very strongly developed as in *M. jordani*. Wing-margins subparallel, not very stout, the fore-wing about 17 times as long as broad, and with a series of only two or three duplicated cilia. Abdomen elongate-ovate; wing-retaining spines on segments 2-7. Tube rather slender, 0·7 the length of the head, terminal hairs about 0·8 the length and the abdominal bristles on 9 about as long as the tube.

This species (coming near *jordani*, Zimm.) is readily recognized by the slender and distinctively coloured antennæ, the shape of the head, the slender wing with unusually short series of duplicated cilia, and the comparatively slender tube.

*Type.* In Coll. Bagnall. .

*Hab.* JAPAN, Ashiya, on grass, 5. vii. 17 (*J. E. A. Lewis*), Reg. no. 295.

#### *Mesothrips similis* (Bagn.).

Syn. *Phlæothrips similis*, Bagnall.

This species is undoubtedly referable to the genus *Mesothrips*, and it would seem that Karny's recently described *M. pyctes* comes nearest to it, if it is not the same species.

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NOTE.—Since the above was written, I see, from the 'Sitzung der mathematisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Klasse'

for Jan. 15, 1920 (Akad. Wiss. in Wien), that Karny has recently reported on a collection of Thysanoptera made by Ebner in the Egyptian Sudan in 1914. *Haplothrips jun-corum*, Bagn. (originally described from Oxford), is recorded for the first time from Africa, and five new species are described, of which *Dolichothrips giraffa* and *Gynaikothrips ebneri* will probably prove to be closely allied to, if not identical with, *Dolichothrips jeanneli* and *Gynaikothrips obscuripes*, described herein. It is impossible to say more than this from the brief abstracts of comparisons at my disposal.—R. S. B.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Galls on *Acacia arabica* caused by *Gynaikothrips obscuripes*, Bagn.

#### XLII.—Some new African Mammals.

By MARTIN A. C. HINTON.

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##### 1. THE OTTER OF LAKE MUTANDA.

The British Museum is indebted to Captain J. E. Philipps, M.C., for a female otter (*Lutra maculicollis*) which he collected at Lake Mutanda, British Ruanda. Several years ago Mr. Robin Kemp obtained a young male (B.M. no. 11. 12. 3. 528) from the same lake. These specimens, together with a male (B.M. no. 4. 2. 6. 54) from Kazinza, Uganda, collected by Mr. W. G. Doggett, differ from the various subspecies of *maculicollis*, hitherto recognized, by their small size, and especially by their small teeth. They evidently should be regarded as belonging to a distinct subspecies, which may be described as

##### *Lutra maculicollis mutandæ*, subsp. n.

Like true *maculicollis* in outward appearance, but size smaller (smallest of the group, so far as is known).

Skull with brain-case a little more depressed, its height in adults equal to 37.4–39 per cent. of the basal length, the corresponding percentage in the other subspecies ranging between 39.7 and 42.7. Teeth small, as shown by the following comparative measurements in millimetres:—